# RIO NEWS.

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Vol. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 5TH, 1886

Number 34

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.-157. Rua das Laraugeiras. CHARLES D. TRAILL, Chargé d'Affaires

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CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua du Evaristo da Veiga. Ditine Service every Sumbly at 11 n.m. and on the and and 4th Sumblys it each month stry app in Haly Communic on the first Sumbly in each montaine. Haly Communic Great Festival and the montaine. Haly Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Communication of the Broad State of the Manning Service. N B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.

FREDERICK VOUNG, M. A., Chaplain 157 Rna das Lavangeiros ALBER FALLEN., Cleib. No. 6, Rna Hubarghi.

PR ESHY LERIAN CHURCH — Nº 15 Travessa da Barena Servives in Pottuguese at 11 oʻrlurk, a. m., and 7 oʻrlurk p. m., Sundays: and at 7 oʻrlurk p. m., Thrisdays

MF FIDDISTEPS OF ALCHIRCH—Large do Cattele English services: Smulay School at 100 at 100 peraching at 11 Journal of Smulays, and at 730 p.m. on Fridays. II C TUCKER, Pasto

Particinest services. Similar School to a m., preaching 7 30p m. Sumlays; prayer-meeting, 3 30p m. Wednesdays 7 30 p. iii, Shanasy Carlon L. KENNEDY, Pastor Residence: Rua Semilor Cinica, B.).

Resolence: Rus Seamon Canton, 197. BUT SFAIRS, MISSION, N.D. READINO-RODM, Digenthily, No. 86 Rus als Miseriennids. Divine Search on Sunthys and Wednesdays at 7 pm. 85 Most of fee an easy on Traesday Erenings at 7 pm. 67 pm. 68, 198. Mission-Bestons of helping he miles to the above address of the Missional Search of the Search of the Missional Search of the Missio

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## TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

### RAILWAFS.

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RETEL 19 CT 175.

BOAN PERDEO II.—Thomp & Ε ηρυση: Train leaves Rio at 5 a m; and is divided at Belon into Cantal, and S. Paulo branch former attrees at Brira at Pindy 72 a. Kutte Rios Gya and Lafeyte terminal prindy 73 p. nr. Latter arrives at Brira at π [σ] or the Lagrangian of the Pindy 73 p. nr. Latter arrives at Brira at π [σ] or the Lagrangian of the Pinds at 11 [σ].

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3 97. ATWO AT DATE AT \$150 2003 \$150 p.m. and NO. 4.6 p.m. Limited Express, leaves Ro at \$7.5 m; airwest at Barra 1 ozzy Entu Riosa \$25 and Uarianno Procopo tetrainus) at 656 p.m. S. Parlis barra 1 ozzy Entu Rios at 673 p.m. Entu Rios train leaves at a Cachebrara at miles at Point Entu Rios train leaves at a Cachebrara at miles at Point Nava at 6.05. Pompunity, the leaves Mainanno Procopo at \$55.5 m; Cachecira 645 and Potra Nova 629, arriving at Barra at 225 and 327 p.m. reach Rio at \$10.0 p.m.

reach Rio at 510 p. in.

1. In the Arming, leave Rio at 8135 and 9120 a.m. 3145 and 5 p.m. first gase to Entre Rios arriving at 8 0.3 p.m. second and third to Iluria arriving at 0.010 a.m. and 355 p. and the India Bellom arriving at 12 p. Deventuer of Lord at 8 p. and Rios at 4 30 a.m. arriving at Bara 617 and Rio at 520 p.m. leave Bara at 1 and 510 a.m. arriving in Rio at 92 5 a.m. and 115 p.m. and leave Belea at 510 a.m. arriving in Rio at 92 5 a.m. and 115 p.m. and leave Belea at 510 a.m. arriving in Rio at 92 5 a.m. arriving in

1315 p.m. and leave Belem at \$110 a.m. arriving in Kio at \$150 a. Mygh sermics. Than leaves Ria at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Bana at 1.62 p. and Drun Nowo at 5 a.m. Bornous and Leaves Boato Nowo at 105 p.m. every Manday, arriving at Bana at 313 and Rio at 5,50 a.m. surviving at Bana at 313 and Rio at 5,50 a.m. surviving at St. Paulo AND RIO.—Think leaves Cachoeira at 1211. Station at 6.0 p.m. Demonstrat fram leaves Paulo at 6.5 p.m. Demonstrat fram leaves New Station at 6.0 p.m. Demonstrat fram leaves New Station at 1216 p.m. where powerges change to the D. Pedro II has.

CA WPAG GLLO R. R.—Leaves. Nitheololy (Sort Anna) 6,30 a.m., arriving at Nowl Enhance to Cachoeira fram Peritamway from Canagadio 1.64 and Macaco 1.48 p.m. Reuma train leaves Macado 5.5. Candiera 1,06 and Now. Reuma train leaves Macado 5.5. Candiera 1,06 and Now. Retring 1.65 p.m., arriving at Nitheololy 5,00 p.m. A ferry boot trunchetween Riu and Sant'Anna, connecting sith trans.

trons.

\*\*Concordation\*\* Results and Same and Sa

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Dr. Alexandre Calinza—Surgem and Physician— Office, Rina Primoin de Marça Na 22. From 1 to 3 p. m. Residence, Rina It. S. Francisco Navier No. 47.

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## $m V^{ILLA}$ richmond RUA BRAGANÇA, No. 6. PETROPOLIS.

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## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONIHLV
for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 24th
of the month.

A. I. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Braillian nônies a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of treights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazillian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 4th, 1886.

THE health of this city continues exceptronally good, but we regret to note that no adequate measures have yet been initiated toward putting it into a thoroughly good sanitary condition. All the efforts of the authorities seem to be directed to quarantine precautions. It is, of course, good policy to do everything to keep the cholera out, but epidemics have passed the most rigid quarantine before, and they may do so The sanitary improvements needed in this city will all be of permanent benefit, and no time should be lost in carrying them out. Of course there is no money to be made in such a work, as seems to have been done in the Ilha Grande lazaretto, or in the the maintainance of the quarantine station, but the public requires it all the same. Since our last there has been a considerable increase in the number of cholera deaths at the River. The total number of deaths reported is from 40 to 45 a day, which is not as yet an alarming rate. The epidemic has, however, spread considerably, cases of it being reported from Corrientes and from Asuncion, Paraguay, The panic appears to have subsided, and the Argentines are doing all they can to check the further progress of the epidemic. In Uruguay no cases have thus far appeared. In Brazil, however, we are frequently on the verge of a panic over the probable coming of cholera. The people of Angra dos Reis are clamoring for the closing of the lazaretto because of the constant coming and going of the quarantine officials. This certainly should not be permitted. A quarantine official should be kept strictly in quarantine, and should not be permitted to pass outside. If a passenger is to be restricted, then assuredly those in daily contract with him should be similarly treated. There must be some sense used in these matters, or quarantine will prove a broad farce.

Our daily colleagues seem determined to scare the population of this city into cholera spasms. On the 29th ulto. a Norwegian bark, which sailed from Rosario on October 25th, made the port of Angra dos Reis, in the province of Rio de Janeiro, the captain having been ordered to the quarantine station upon his arrival at our port. He naturally sent ashore at Angra to know where this quarantine station is. The station is on Ilha Grande, but we do not know that the latitude and longitude have been published and the mere ordering of a vessel to quarantine, without explanations as to the geographical position of this station,

the Norwegian bark sending a boat ashore to enquire as to where he was to find the quarantine. The police anthorities at Angra seem to have shown praiseworthy activity in driving the boat's crew away, and the result might possibly have been to keep the bark wandering along our coast, like a second "Flying Dutchman," seeking this quarantine station. This is not the first case in point. We are informed that last year vessels from suspected ports were ordered to the Enseada das Palmas, and that this year the Enseada de Abrahão is the anchorage ground, and that recently a steamer from the south, which last year was ordered to Palmas, sought the same anchorage this year and, failing to discover any appearance of lazaretto, sent a boat ashore. The fishermen, to whom application was made, were more sensible than the police authorities at Angra, and furnished such information as enabled the steamer to discover the quarantine station. In the case of this Norwegian bark, she was 35 days out from Rosario, certainly a sufficient time to have developed the cholera germ and have destroved the whole crew, but we venture to predict that if this unlucky vessel falls into the hands of our customs and health authorities the treight will be severely taxed to meet the fine likely to be imposed for the infringement of the sanitary regulations. Our daily colleagues are entirely wrong in referring to such absurd occurrences as this master of a foreign vessel losing his way and deducing from it charges that the authorities are not doing their duty. Moreover, if cholera is to come here, the less said about it, the better. Fright has killed many a man, and nothing so predisposes a patient for a cholera attack as the nervousness likely to be occasioned by these sensational newspaper articles.

WERE it not that the British government is no longer interested in questions pertaining to the abolition of slavery and the slave trade, we should certainly call its attention to the recent decision of the Bahia subtreasury, afterwards approved by the minister of finance, that Africans introduced into Brazil in violation of the law of 1831 may now be matriculated as slaves under the Saraiva-Cotegipe law of last year. This decision places the government squarely on record in the matter of holding-with the ultra pro-slavery party-that the law of 1885 supersedes the anti-slave trade law of 1831. There is and can be no good justification for such an opinion, nor do we believe that any will ever be advanced. The law of 1831 against the introduction of slaves into Brazil was enacted in accordance with a treaty convention with Great Britain in 1826, in which Brazil solemnly agreed to legislate against the traffic and to use every endeavor to suppress it. Five years elapsed, however, before this agreement was carried into effect, but its relations to the convention remained the same as though the law had been enacted immediately after the convention was signed. It was essentially a part of the convention itself, and as such became one of the highest laws of the empire and one which can not be set aside by any ordinary legislative enactment without expressly violating the treaty from which it originated. Under that treaty-law it was expressly stipulated that all Africans thereafter introduced into Brazil should be declared free and sent back to Africa, and that their enslavers should be punished. And yet, with the knowledge and connivance of the government, the African slave trade continued until 1854, hundreds of thousands of writched Africans having been introduced

government, nor was any attempt in that direction ever initiated. The sympathies of every administration of both partiesfor they were all slave-holders-were all on the side of the slave-traders, and they therefore gave all the aid and protection they could to men who were not only breaking a law of the empire, but a treatyconvention with a foreign power, Brazil therefore indirectly and constantly violated the treaty-convention of 1826 and the treaty-law of 1831 by not suppressing the traffic in African slaves, and she has openly and constantly violated the treaty-law of 1831 ever since by not enforcing its provisions for the restitution of these Africans to liberty. And now, fifty-four years after that law was promulgated, the government deliberately legalizes and confirms those open violations of a supreme law! There can be no serious defense of so immoral and illegal an act.

In commenting on this decision the

Jornal do Commercio of the 28th ultimo says that it settles nothing and can settle nothing in respect to the law of 1831, and that the decision of the government simply transfers the competency to act in such cases to the courts. To the courts, therefore, and not to the collectories and other fiscal offices, belongs the duty of restoring these illegally-enslaved Africans to liberty This is decidedly a novelty in political government, and if carried out to its logical ends must certainly produce strange results. It is generally held to be the duty of a government-by which we mean the executive power-to strictly enforce the law while the duty of the courts is that of interpreting the law and deciding disputed The law of 1831 was express in its terms and mandatory in character; and the plain duty of the government was to strictly enforce its provisions. This has never been done. As that law has never been declared invalid, illegal, or suspended, the government still remains bound to enforce it. and the initiative therefore remains with every executive ollicer of the government rather than with the courts. In our opinton, the most competent men in the country to declare these Africans free are the registration officers, to whom the slaveholders go to matriculate their slaves. The declarations of age and nativity are proofs positive of the infraction of the law, and of the slaves' right to liberty. It is therefore the duty of every such officer, as the representative of the government, to immediately declare the slave free. If the slaveholder considers this act illegal, let him appeal to the courts. As the case now stands, the government appears as the protector of the law-breaker and the oppressor of his victim, the initiative and builden of proof remaining with the slave, or some friend. This position is simply monstrons. The only honorable and just position for the government to assume is that of protector of the oppressed, throwing the burdens of initiative and proof upon the oppressor. In the great majority of cases, the slave knows nothing of his legal right to liberty and never has the opportunity for an appeal to the courts even when he does know it. And the court can take no action in the matter until the case is regularly brought before it. As the matter is now arranged-and Machiavelli could not have fixed it better-not one illegally-enslaved African in a thousand will ever secure his liberty through the provisions of the law of 1831. Argue the matter as we may, the responsibility for these violations of law and their immunity from legal action and penalty, rests with the government alone, and its present attempt

is certainly a valid excuse for the master of the Norwegian bark sending a boat ashore to enquire as to where he was to find the quarantine. The police anthorities at Angra seem to have shown praiseworthy activity in driving the boat's crew away, and the result might possibly have been to keep the hark wandering along our coast, like a second they could to men who were not only these thousands of open infractions of a supreme treaty-law is dishonorable and the side of the slave-holders—were all on the side of the slave-holders defends and the supreme treaty-law is dishonorable and the s

In regard to the question of excluding local taxes from the working expenses of guaranteed railways, which is discussed by a correspondent in another column, there is no avoiding the conclusion that the position taken by the government is altogether arbitrary and unjust. We do not know of any business or enterprise where all such items as taxes, insurance, commissions, fees, etc., are not charged to the account of working expenses. They are necessary and unavoidable expenses on the part of the business, and as such are legitimate charges against all the parties concerned. This being the case, the only possible method to make these expenses proportional to all the parties interested is to make them parts of working expenses. And this is not only business-like, but it is equitable. A tax is just as legitimate a charge against the whole company as is the salary of an employe. In denying this, the government places itself in a false and antenable position, in which it not only imposes an unjust loss on private parties, but establishes a precedent which the courts will find it difficult to reconcile with any principle of law. More than that, it places the government in the position of using its sovereign power to secure an advantage in the division of the profits, or in the amount of guaranteed interest to be paid. All guaranteed privileges stipulate that when the profits exceed a certain per cent one half of the balance goes to the government. If now certain items of expense can be shifted to the shoulders of the shareholders, not only will their dividends be reduced by just that amonn, but the government gains from the large balance left for division. It may not be a very large sum, in the aggregate, but the principle remains the same. Then, besides, once establish the precedent that the government may throw this or that item out of the working expenses, there is no recognized limit to the exclusions which it may not hereafter make. If it may reject taxes from working expenses, then it may reject insurance of property, the lighting of stations, the cost of books and office furniture, and reduce the number and saturies of employés. If the government does not admit every legitimate and unavoidable expense of operating a road, protecting its rights and privileges, and preserving its property, then there can be no common limit to its exclusions of items from working expenses without a contract naming and describing every such item. There are certain broad punciples of law and equity which are just as binding upon governments as apon individuals, and Brazil can not ignore them without serious loss of credit and reputation. Her record has already been sadly besmirched and it is full time that a halt should be called.

THE peanut crop in the United States last year amounted to 2,750,000 bushels.

THE pook and beef packing establishment of Armour & Co., of Chicago, United States, killed during the year ending March 31st last 1,133,479 lugs, 330,652 catile and 635,262 skeep, producing 55,142,952 lbs. of lard, 85,918,460 lbs. of salted meats, 51,508,386 lbs. pickled meats, 4,062,459 lbs. spiced meats, 8,219,630 lbs. green hams and shoulders, 54,008,729 lbs. smoked meats, 33-696,460 lbs. canned meats, and 22,461,522 lbs. fertilizers. The aggregate value of the year's products was \$43,000,000. The buildings cover 30 acres of ground, 4,000 to 5,000 me are employed, and the annual pay-10l amounts to \$4,000,000.

#### PUBLIC OPINION.

The serious manner in which legislators and journalists in Brazil are constantly referring to public opinion undoubtedly leads to a belief that they are persuaded that such a tribunal exists in this empire, where peccant governments or individuals may be arraigned to the benefit of their own and the country's health.

The opposition in parliament charges government with every imaginable malpractice, from collusion in electoral tricks to complicity in the savage accompaniments of slavery, from willful waste of national resources to the dismissal of a postmaster. The government appeals to public opinion as expressed at the polis and is invariably acquitted; a considerable majority is always returned of supporters of the government.

The press litts columns with appeals, objurgations and sarcasms, all addressed to public opinion. Confidential subordinates of the government are declared guilty of all kinds of incompatibilities with the positions they occupy; the police are everything but police, and so on. The country is declared to be heartily emancipationist and desiring nothing so much as the arrival of that glorious day when slavery shall no longer exist on Brazilian soil. Mass meetings are held where fervid language is used and stirring resolutions are passed. In fact all the usual paraphernalia of influencing public opinion is apparent; but the result is absolutely nil.

To foreigners living abroad all this spoken and written rhetoric is impressive, for they cannot but believe that public opinion does exist in Brazil. 'To foreigners living in the country it is clearly evident that there is no such power known in the political constitution of the empire.

There are a few shrewd politicians who have constructed a species of mannikin, which goes through all the motions of public opinion and applands rhetorical fireworks, abolition sentiments, etc. But the strings are under control and public opinion never gets out of the hands of those who are of the inner circle.

This is the only explanation of the entire absence of anything in Brazil resembling what is known as public opinion elsewhere,

The voter here always belongs to the party that is in, and majorities are transferred from one to the other party with a bewildering, and even amusing disregard of all principles save that of personal prolit. The system seems to have so far suited the country, and we do not advocate its change; but foreigners abroad must learn that in Brazil we are only playing at politics to the extent permitted by our real governors.

BRAZILIAN RAILWAYS AND IM-PERIAL GOVERNMENT GUAR-ANTEES.

To the Editor.

Sir.—I have before me the last half year-ly reports of the "Recife and S. Francisco" and the "Great Western of Brazil" railway companies. In both these I find the same companies. In both these I find the same miserable story of disputes with the imperial government respecting the amounts due on guarantees.

Such disputes are unfortunate to all concerned, shaking the credit of the country hy destroying all confidence in the honesty of its government, and worrying and embarrassing the companies by depriving them of what, apparently with justice, they con-

of what, apparently with lostice, they consider their clear rights.

The Recife and S. Francisco is one of the oldest railways in Brazil. For 23 years the government had, it appears, admitted rates and taxes upon its stations, etc., to be a legitimate part of the working expenses of the line. Three years ago, however, the charge was disallowed, and now the sum in dispute is 2.465. dispute is £3,465.

The case of the Great Western of Brazil

ems to be, if possible, still more unreason-de. The sum in dispute is nearly the same as in the former case, but would seem to have arisen during the current year.

Now, if there is a public company in Brazil that might reasonably look for fair dealing and protection from the government, it would seem to be the Great Western. It may be doubted whether any railway in the country has been more economically or satisfactorily constructed, or more carefully administered since it was

opened for traffic.
Yet how has the company been treated? For a long time it had to fight against a would-be rival, being compelled to spend the resources of the shareholders, and wearing out the energies, the time and the patience of the company and its officers in defending itself against an invasion of its district, that would have been as financially injurious to the country as it would have been fatal to the interests of the company. To avert this threatened invasion of district the company has been compelled by the government to undertake, without any guarantee, a large extension of its line: an extension that will almost certainly prove to be a permanent loss to the company, but which is forced upon the company as the only alternative to a still greater loss.

The late manager of the line, Mr. Jansen, was one of the most honorable, able and conciliatory men with whom the Brazilian government has had to deal. How was he government has had to deal. If now was he treated? For weeks before his lamented death he was attacked from day to day in the leading paper of the province in a series of anonymous letters, outrageous, scurrilous, scandalous beyond belief. Even after this lapse of time the recollection of those letters makes one boil with indignation. The least scurrilons of them would in any civilized country have subjected the publisher to fine and imprisonment. But, Sir, this was allowed to go on for weeks without a word of protest or rebuke; and when this gentle, noble-minded man had been fairly badgered to death, the government then began that system of harrassing the company which is still going on, and the results of which are

still going on, and the results of which are seen in the fact, that a railway that was believed to have an assured guarantee of 7 per cent. on its shares, is this year paying its shareholders only 4 per cent.

English people, who had more than ordinary means of judging, had so much confidence in the directorate and management of the line, and in the straightforwerpless of the imperial growthment that wardness of the imperial government, that, within a year or so of the line being opened, the £20 shares of the company stood at £27. They are now quoted at £17—a fall of more than 37 per cent, in 4 years! Those who were fortunate enough to purchase the shares of the company at the earlier date have this year received the magnificent return of 2 26/27 per cent.

upon their investment!

It is well that facts such as these should be known, and it is above all things necessary that the investing public should clearly understand that what are called imperial government guarantees, are in this country simply a delusion and a snare.

А Утсттм.

COFFEE DISEASE IN THE PROVINCE OF KIO DE JANEIRO.

On the 18th ultri, the president of the province addressed a circular to the various municipal chambers calling attention to the report of Sr. Glaziou, in which he claims to have discovered the prigin of the coffee disease. Sr. Glaziou's report of sufficient interest to warrant our translating

To the coffee planters ;

November 16th, 1886

After repeated investigations 1 have had the fortune to discover, on the plantations of Boa Esperança" helonging to Major Belieni and "Seis. Vermelha" belonging to Sr. Francisco Dias Fer-reira, in the municipality of Cantagallo, on Oct. rena, in the monecipality of Cantagallo, on Oct, 22nd and 23rd ulto, the manner in which arises the propagation of and the innoculation by the parasite insect constituting the present disease of the coffee trees in Brazil; and, what is better, a positive and practical manner to destroy it in little time.

The cause of so lamentable a damage is a microscopic insect which lives and grows in the filiform radical spongioles where it destroys the cellular structure of the plant in search of food, and when it creates in these same roots its nests, formed into knots, which reach a diameter of one to three millimetres. In these knots, or nests, the insect deposits its thousands of eggs. Concurrently the small radical fibres attacked by the insect rot away, smail ranges into the surrounding ground the thous-dropping into the surrounding ground the thous-auds of eggs deposited by the insect and which may be compared to the sporida of a certain group of mushrooms, as well from the exterior appearance as from their incalculable number.

It is in consequence of this pest that one sees the coffee plant wither, assume a yellowish color, lose its new leaves at the extremities of the branches and drop its fruit, already blighted by the deviation of the sap which the nutritive organs had condensed from the soil for the benefit of the normal life of Thus attacked the plant quickly dies bequeathing to the soil the totality of the evil

which has caused its destruction.

Such cases have occupied my attention for some five years, and even more the manner in which planters might free themselves of them, and this I have positively discovered.

It is this: examining with my own eyes through a microscope, excavating the soil myself in the coffee plantations, I recognized that the cause of this lamentable disease exists in the heaps of weeds hoed up, and nearly always drawn around the coffee shrub.

There these weeds rot, forming little heaps o humus very light as very fertile, which attract the newer roots of the cuffee plant, and as there they are more tender and more vigorous than in any other place, they are immediately invaded by the pest up to the very smallest fibres in a most disheartening manner.

The heaps of humns formed by the residuum of decomposition of these weeds are later on dissipated by the rain and scattered in all the depression ed by the rain and scattered in all the depressions of the soil, and thence their animal contents penetrate so much deeper into the porous soil, as this is proportionately fertile. The penetration is less frequent in compact, argilaceous and dry soils. Convinced of this fact. I hasten to recommend

to interested planters never to heap the weeds and leave them to rot around the coffee trees, but to scatter them between the rows, where there is sufficient sun, that they may be dried as speedily as possible, and once dried to collect them into heaps and burn them, leaving the soil of the coffee orchards perfectly clean.

It there be any difficulty in burning the weeds, it is absolutely necessary to carry them out of the orchards and place them in uncultivated spots, far from the plantations, and above all from orange trees, for these latter are also liable to attacks from and destruction by this same pest which so miserably destroys the coffee plants; the same thing occurs with the parapara (mamoeiro) where I have also discovered the pest.

By following these indications, I am convinced that, in less than two years, the coffee orchards of the municipality of Cantagallo and of others will rcturn to their pristine condition, maintaining favorable position and repaying to planters and to the State a return for their labors. - Augusto Fran cisco Maria Glaziou.

### KIVEK PLATE ITEMS.

the Rosario Reporter, November 11th, All the prisoners under arrest for petty offenses

have been released by order of the chief of police. -The poor circus people have been forbidden to ork here and they are prevented from going to

Córduba. -The lazaretto has been placed in the charge of a company of nurses from the Italian society "Fratellanza Republicana."

--One hundred men have been employed to clear the Kiachuelo [Buenos Aires] which, as usual, is full of dead lish and all kinds of filth.

-Dn. Pedro Tiscorma, the vice president of the municipality, has been ordered to close four cess-pools that have been found in a filthy condition in his houses in the Plaza 25 de Mayo, under penalty of a fine. Certainly, let justice begin at headquarters.

-Policemen should not be allowed to send people, however poor they may be, to the lazaretto on their own responsibility. We hear of one on their own responsibility. We hear of one insisting upon the removal of a poor old man who had been in bed for months, suffering from consumption.

From the Rosario Reporter, November 13th

—All the private schools, a weil as the public, have been closed till further notice.

-The municipality collected \$160 on Thursday for fines imposed for contravention of hygieni regulations. By the bye, was Mr. Vice President Tiscornia fined ?

-What is the matter with the post office authorities who have forbidden correspondence to be received for any part of the Republic? So ridiculous a measure is only worthy of a set of panic stricken fools.

-The cholera seems to rage or decline at the pleasure of gamblers in the gold market, who disregard every interest but their own sordid one of accumulating spoil.

-If we are to believe the mortality table o La Capital it is "Asiatic Indigestion" and not cholera that is the matter with Rosario. It reports no fewer than three deaths from "indigestion" to have occurred on Thursday. The rose smells just as sweet by any other name.

### PROVINCIAL NOTES

-Senator Silveira da Motta is reported very ill

-Three criminals made their escape from jail at Franca, São Paulo, the other day, two of their guards going with them.

-The October customs receipts at Victoria Espirito Santo, were 55,724\$282, against 16,210\$-509 in the same month of last year.

—On the 24th ult, the port health inspector published the regulations of the Ilha Grande quarantine station as approved by the minister of

-Various battalions of soldiers have been stationed on the Uruguayan and Argentine frontiers to prevent persons from those countries from crossing

-Two Norwegian vessels cleared at Victoria, Espirito Santo, on the 4th ult. with cargoes of coffee—the Basus for New York with 5,000 bags, and the Efraim for Lisbon, f. o., with 3,841 bags.

-The province of Rio de Janeiro is going to spend 77,683\$457 to build a parish church at Sapucaia, and will have to sell a railway to make the ends of provincial expenditure and receipts

-During the year ending 30th September last 28 naturalization papers were granted in the province of Espirito Santo. The number naturalized before the provincial authorities since 15th January, 1883,

-The police authorities of Pará succeeded in unearthing a nest of thieves in that city on the 9th ult., and several arrests were made during that and the following day. A large quantity of stolen property was recovered.

-The provincial assembly of Rio de Janeiro voted gratifications of 1,000\$ to cach of two engineers, who were appointed to value the stock, of the Nictheroy gas company. The president of the province says non possumus.

-The Provincia do Espirito Santo of the 6th ult. says, on the authority of a trustworthy cor-respondent, that the juiz municipal of Itapemirim, Espirito Santo, has sent to the *juiz de direito* a list of over 60 Africans in that place who are under 55 years of age, showing that they were introduced into the country after the law of 1831.

-The correspondent of O Paiz writing from Manaos, Amazonas, on the 4th ult. states that the president of the province between 28th October, 1885, and the same date this year had realized economies to the extent of 1,049,119\$589. municipal chambers seem to have been having a good time in giving Incrative jobs to friends.

-Late advices from Amparo, São Paulo, on the Mogyana line, state that there are now over 30,000 bags of coffee accumulated in that station. And yet a planter wrote to the Diario de Santos the other day stating that the present São Paulo crop near as large as expected and will not exceed 2,000,000 bags!

-A poor Turk, who travels about peddling notions, was attacked by three armed men at Brotas, São Paulo, on the 23rd ult. Their design was to rob him. He defended himself successfully against two of them, but was finally shot and badly wonnied by the third. The thieves took 435\$ from his pockets, and then fled. The police authorities did nothing to protect him.

-The directors of the "Central Sugar Factories of Brazil" company in presenting the report and accounts for the year ending 30th June last say that the working of the year shows a heavy loss. The new crop, which may be considered the first real test crop, has been commenced, and on its result may depend the future of the company. The guaranteed interest has been punctually received, the amount for the period under review being £20,475.—Statist, 6th Nov.

-The police in the empire are becoming intolerable. O Paiz of the 28th notices the fact of the arrest of a Portuguese in a village of the province of Rio de Janeiro, who was bound and brought to jail, where he was detained two days and three nights. When finally presented to the police authorities in Rio, he was discharged. There had been a mistake. If the Portuguese minister does nights. been a mistake. not make this mistake a serious matter, his fellowcountrymen should appeal to the government at

-The directors of the "Conservative Union" of São Paulo have finally decided upon the members of their triplicate list for the senatorial vacancy in that province, which consists of two of their own number and one other. The nominees are: Coun-cillor Antonio da Silva Prado [minister of agricultime], Councillor Manoel Antonio Duarte de Azevedo, and Dr. Rodrigo Augusto da Silva. It is thought that if the present ministry can hold on another year, it will be able to get all of its mem-bers into the Senate.

- -The entrance to the port of Caravellas is to be marked with 26 buoys, 18 of which are now ready.
- —Telegrams from Victoria for gunboat assistance have suddenly subsided. We fear the inhabitants have taken to the woods.
- —It is reported that an English syndicate has purchased a large tract of land in the municipality of Castro, province of Paraná, for stock raising.
- The "Trapiche Esperança" at Pernambuco, belonging to Messrs. Lucas & Co., was burned on the afternoon of the 22nd ult., and 750 sacks of cotton with it. There were also many articles of merchandise lost.
- —The population of Angra have suddenly become very much alarmed (we will not say "angry") over the threatened danger from the Ilha Grande quarantien station. They want the lazaretto closed against everybody suspected of cholera.
- —The October receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to 867,1015479, against 818,6695136 last year, 667,048554 in 1884, and 957,5918021 in 1883. The recebeloria receipts were 247,800\$608, against 242,397\$595 last year and 326,731\$855 in 1884.
- —The president of Rio de Janeiro on the 23rd ulto, sanctioned a law to levy a fine of 250\fo on any one who goes begging with a Holy Ghost flag in municipalities other than that where the fista is to be held—and the president is quite right too. This business of carrying Holy Ghost flags all over the country should be promptly stopped.
- —A poor cartman happened to be loading his cart on the track of the São Paulo tramway the other day, and delayed a tram for a few moments. The managing director of the company happened to be a passenger, and immediately ordered the poor fellow—an Italian—under arrest. He was fined \$\$\sqrt{8}\$poo for impeding the progress of an influential man.
- —The Bahia sub-treasury officials have decided that all African slaves introduced into Brazil after the law of 1831 can be matriculated as slaves under the Saraiva Cotegipe law of 1885, and the minister of finance has approved the decision. A so-called emancipation law of 1885 therefore annuls a solemutreaty law of 1831 which was adopted for the suppression of the slave trade.
- —The central commission for taking the recent census in S. Paulo has received complete returns from 60 municipalities, and expects soon to receive others which are nearly completed. Unfortunately several of the most important cities in the province, such as Campinas, Santos, Taubaté, etc., did alsolutely nothing, and without them the census will be very incomplete.
- —On the 23rd ulto, the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro signed the law authorizing the following municipal loans:

Barra de S. João	20,000\$
Campos	220,000
Rezende	100,000
Valença	60,000
Vassouras	20,000

—The acting chief of police of São Paulo recently went down to Santos, with a force of soldiers, after four ronaway slaves who had heen captored and imprisoned there. When taking his victims through the streets, the populace gathered and showed considerable indignation. One of the slaves got away and threw himself into the river, where he was drowned. A larger force of soldiers was at once sent down to overawe the people, out of which has grown very bitter feelings. The São Paulo police authorities seem to have hlundered seriously in the matter.

—The S. Bernardo colony of São Paulo was recently visited by the minister of agriculture. He found there a total population of 783 individuals, 1300 married], which is equivalent to almost 150 families. The number of urban and suburban lots is 212, of which only 125 are occupied. The last year showed a total production of 32,982 litres of wine and 513,770 litres of beans, Indian corn, pointies, mandioca, etc., the whole heing valued at 44.009\$400. This gives an average of about 290\$8 per family, or 352\$\$ per occupied lot, as the result of the year's work—which is certainly very small.

—One of the most dastardly outrages that has come to our attention in a long time was committed in Porto Alegre on the 4th ult. Owing to the treatment received by a commission of students by the delegado of the inspector of public instruction, Dr. Trajano Viriato de Medeiros, the boys received that official on examination day with a shower of postates. The result was that a force of soldiers was called out at once, who charged on the boys with fixed bayonets! We never before heard of such a thing as suppressing a lot of refractory school-boys with an armed military force. Several boys were burt, and the people are reported as "feeling indignant"—and there the matter ended.

—Owing to a report that the printing office of the Diarno de Santos was to be attacked by the police because of its abolition sympathies, about a thousand citizens in Santos gathered in the street in front of the office on the evening of the 24th ult. They were induced to disperse in good order, however, but not before the police authorities became sufficiently frightened to send to \$5a Paulo for reinforcements. On the following day a force of 75 men was sent down, but happily a conflict was avoided. The conduct of the \$5a Paulo police authorities has been most discreditable in this matter, and they appear to have done all they could to provoke a conflict.

—A match factory is about to be established at São Paulo, the machinery for which is said to be on its way out from Kurope. The wood and chemicals will all have to be-imported, of course.

—A Nictheroy paper says that 75 packages of jerked beef from the River Plate were landed on the Itaipú beach on the morning of the 24th ult. A subsequent police and sanitary investigation has failed to find the prohibited merchandise.

—At a session of the São Paulo municipal comcil on the 24th ult. the motion to change the name of Rua do Ouvidor to that of Rua José Bonifacio was rejected a second time, some of the aldermen urging that they must resist the claunors of the press and people because of the disrespect shown to themselves. The feeling was particularly hitter against the District Mercantil, which an alderman stated to be edited by "two foreigners who have na legal responsibility hefore the laws of the empire." Nevertheless, the residents of Rua do Oavidor have voluntarily changed the name of their street, and are advertising their places of business as situated on "Rua José Bonifacio [annga do Ouvidor]."

## RAILROAD NOTES

- —The minister of agriculture has granted pernission to the São Paulo Railway Co. to purchase 100 additional cars for the increased traffic of that line, the cost not to exceed 83,000\$.
- —The October traffic receipts of the Macahé and Campos railway were 147,528\$930 of which 15,569\$560, from passengers, and 115,813\$800 from goods. Extenses are not given.
- —The September receipts of the Paulista ralway were 331,0485740 and the expenditures 116,-2885940, leaving a balance of 214,7598800. This increases the net surplus since 1st July to 440,-0425440.
- —The D. Pedro II railway company wants advertisements for its new collection of time-tables, Not content with doing husiness in coals, the first railway in the empire wishes to do a little in the way of advertising business.
- —The August receipts of the Bragança railway, of Pará, were 4,981\$500, and the expenditures 11,493\$360, leaving a deficit of 6,511\$860. In September the receipts were 5,204\$970 and the expenditures 11,751\$750, leaving a deficit of 6,103\$180.
- —At the general meeting of the Sant'Anna (formerly Pirahyense) railway shareholders on the 27th it was decided to grant the directors full authority to raise the necessary funds for extending the line. Messus, Edward G. Hime and Antonio E. Rangel da Costa were elected directors.
- —On the 1st inst, at the invitation of the minister of agriculture, who presuled, various engineers met to take steps for the representation of Brazilian railways at the 50th anniversary of French railways, which is to be celebrated next year by an exposition. Traffic receipts and expenses will, we presume, form a part of the Brazilian exhibit.
- —The September receipts and expenses of the Vtana tailway were as follow: trunk line, 26, 275\\$789, expenditures 17,212\\$180, net halance 9,66\\$609; branch line, teceipts 33,594\\$620, expenditures 11,107\\$664, net halance 22,486\\$956; navigation terrice, receipts 13,810\\$030, expenditures 11,23\\$300, net halance 2.586\\$640. Total surplus 34,137\\$205.
- —The final surveys and estimates of the "Victaria ao Rio Pardo" railway, province of Espirita Santa, were presented to the provincial government for approval on the 27th olt. together with an extension of 136 kilometres, whose construction, it is thought, will soon be begon. Some 70 kilometres remain to be surveyed by which a junction with the Leopoldina line can be effected.
- "The rapid development of Brazilian railway undertakings and the immense advantage which they have conferred upon the nation should of themselves be a sufficient incentive to the government to keep faith with those from whom it has derived the means of progress, but the new regulations now enforced in reference to tavation, as illustrated particularly by the Reeffe and San Francisco (Pernambuco) railway, are not only somewhat startling, but likely to occasion anxiety and even distrust. Up to 1885, during a period of some twenty-three years, the government recognized without question the action of the hoard in following the course adopted everywhere else of treating the item of local taxes as part of the ordinary working expenditure to be set against revenue hefore striking the net balance, but for the past two years, for some reason which it is difficult to understand, they have been persistently struck off the expenditure account and charged upon the guarantee, although the practice of years land stamped the old course with approach. If it were simply a matter of the difference of Sool or 1000 L a year, the amount which these disallowed taxes reach, possibly the subject would scarcely he worth delating; but there is a matter of principle connected with what may be almost called a breach of covenant, which is far more serious not only in the interest of the company, but also, if we may venture to say so, in the interest of the empire, the credit of which can scarcely lail to suffer under the suspicion of insecurity to which soch a course of action must give rise."—Railway Times, October 16th.

## LOCAL NOTES

- —The minister of agriculture Antonio da Silva Prado reassumed charge of his portfolio on the 25th ult.
- —The cable to Ilha Grande was laid on the 25th ult., and telegraphic communication was completed on the following day.
- —The government has placed the gunboat Braconot at the service of the hydrographic bureau for the projected surveys of the bay.
- The government has purchased Messrs. Lage & Sons' steam launch Echo for quarantine service at Ilha Grande for the sum of 49,000\$.
- --It is just as well to drop mutton while the quarantine lasts. Robinson Crusoe liked seethed kid, but that, perhaps, was a question of personal taste.
- —Perhaps the most bitter criticism on law and order in Rio is a cuirass exposed in a gun shop on the Rua dos Ourives marked "protection against stabbing,"
- —The government has closed Brazilian ports against arrivals from Paraguay, cholera having broken out in that republic. But how is this to affect Matto Grosso?
- —Mail matter from the immigration society is to be transmitted gratis to foreign ports, but the amount of postage is to be deducted from the colonization, or immigration fund.
- —At a meeting of the Cauncil of State on the 27th ult., it was resolved to grant a special credit of 500,000\$ to the minister of empire to meet expenses incurred in preventing the threatened cholera invasion.
- —The new gas company, not knowing what to do with their tar, are presenting it to the government for disinfecting purposes. If the government pays for taking it away, the generous company will not do a bad huviness.
- —We sincerely trust the author of Questões Economics s published in the Jornal do Commerco will called his articles in a hook. A newspaper man himself, he must know the entire impossibility of following an argument published in preces.
- —The minister of agriculture has resolved that the Companhia Nacional steamer of the 5th of each month can go to Montevideo to land passengers and mails, but must teturn direct to the Ilha Grande quarantine station, without calling at the southern ports
- —The third election of aldermen in this city was held on the 23rd ultr. Sr. José Patroeinto heads the list. The new chamber will consist of 12 conservatives, 9 liberals and one republican. A curious feature of the election is that two of the outgoing patres are succeeded by brothers.
- —Conselheiro Francisco Belizario Soares de Sonza, minister of finance, was chosen senator for Rio de Janeiro on the 27th ulto. The favorite for the vacant S. Paulo seat in the Senate is Conselheira Antanio Prado, minister of agriculture. Such uses of ministerial influence may seem a little out of place, but as both gentlemen will make good senators, there is little occasion for complaint.
- --It should not be forgatten that with this month expires the time for redeeming the following treasury notes: 2500 of the "75" estampa; "\$000 of the "75" estampa; "\$000 of the "76" estampa." The latter notes do not all contain the number of the estampa, but may be recognized by an old portrait of the Enperor in the lower left-hand corner, and a view of the "Sugar Loaf" on the right.
- —The Jonal seems to have been hadly caught the other day. A specimen of prepared paper lining from the ironclad Aquidaban was shown to the editor, and a great outery was at once raised over the apparent swindle. It did not seem to occur either to the naval officers or to the Jonal that such lining is now being used for certain inside light work simply because it is in every-way superior to wood.
- According to a communication from the exadministrator of the Ilha Grande lazaretto to the Jornal on the 30th ult., his removal from that position was due to the fact that he was too honest to suit the port health inspector and therefore incurred his ill-will. Dr. Nuno de Andrade has since advised the public that he proposes to prosecute this existing that he has the documents to prove his assertions.
- —One of the most amusing incidents of the recent controversy over the whipping of a school-boy was the report of the police surgeon, Dr. Thomaz Coelho, as to the injuries sustained by the youth. In his professional opinion the bay was punished with an instrument "pkxivit contundente," which might have been a strap, or a switch. Some people claim that had the teacher used a cane no question would have been raised, but to use a "whip" was simply degrading!

- -Ilis Majesty the Emperor celebrated his 61st birthday on the 2nd inst.
- -We are printing this issue one day earlier because of the American mail of the 4th.
- --What a pity it is a domine does not thrash a school-boy once a month! There are millions in it for the daily press.
- —Happy Urnguay! Dictator Santos has finally taken his departure for Europe. Cholera seems to have been more potent than revolution.
- —A cargo of 180 metrical tons of patent fuel (briquettes) from the Arroto dos Ratos mines has just been received here,
- -The Court removes to Petropolis to day (3rd) for the summer season. There will soon be a general exodus of official and society personages for higher altitudes.
- —Is it not possible to clean up the Praça das Marinhas earlier in the day? The rotten vegetables, etc., scattered around even so late as 11 o'clock are simply disgusting.
- —We are informed that Mr. J. R. McCall, viceconsul at this port, has been appointed United States consul at Santos. Mr. McCall is now visiting the American colony at Santa Barbara.
- —On the 25th ulto, the minister of agriculture declares that the North Brazilian Sugar Factories company was entitled to the interest guaranteed on L98,218 15 t from January 1st to March 6th of this year.
- —The director of the light-house department has been authorized to order from England a light-house for Aracajú, Sergipe, and the cost is fixed at £4,932.5. 26/18. However much that may be, we do not know
- —We are glad to see that at least one of our daily colleagues is calling attention to the plague of Italian children heegging in the streets. We also might add those dirty Turkish children who infest the Largo da Carinca.
- -- Mr. C. Warien Roberts, superintendent of the D. Theiera Christina railway, arrived here on the 27th ult. per *Tagus* on his return from England. He left at once for Santa Catharina to resinue charge of the railway.
- How would any of our readers like to be called Christophoro Coralipio Austhrichiniano? As Mr. Wegg says, we should not like any one we respected to call us by such a name. The gentleman is an elector in this city.
- —The sanitary authorities have increased the quarantine on Uruguayan arrivals to eight days. This certainly seems a little inijust, far as yet no cholera whatever has appeared in Uruguay, and that country is using every precaution to keep it out.
- —Senator Affonso Celso and Deputy Ditto Jr. completed their quarantine obligations on the 23rd olt, and at once returned to this city. It is aunonneed that had they not been permitted to return, they intended to offer their services to the Argeniuse government.
- —It is said that the Emperor expressed a regret on the 2nd that the number of emancipations by the city council did not equal the number of years of his age, whereupon the proprietor of the Pair, Commendador João José dos Reis Junior, pledged himself to secure the liheration of the eleven slaves reguned to complete the necessary 61.
- —Our Argentine friends have been taking their revenge for Brazilian quarantine restrictions in a characteristic way. They have sent telegrams to Europe and the United States by the West Coast line that an epidemic of cholera is raging in Rio de Jaueiro. It is needless to add that the report is utterly without foundation.
- —The government has granted packet privileges to the steamers to be used by J. N. de Vincenzi & Filho in hinging out 20,000 immigrants hefore the end of December, 1887. Instead of watching the River Plate for the coming of cholera, our health authorities had hetter turn a little of their attention toward Italy whence these immigrants are to cone-
- —Our finances are in so exhilirating a position that the municipal chamber of Praia Grande is going to boild a tomb for Charles Ryheirolles, who died in 1866. The principal claim that this illustrious dead man has on the municipal coffers seems to be his friendship for Victor Hugo and his running away from France in company with the great poet.
- —We regret to note the death of another old Boazilian merchaut, Mr. Ralph Henry Samuel, the founder of the well-known house of Samuel Brothers & Co. of this city, which took place in London on the 25th Octoher. Mr. Samuel was born in Liverpool in 1809 and was therefore 77 years of age. He established the house of Samuel Brothers & Co. in this city in 1829 and resided here for a period of 20 years, returning to England in 1849. He was a prominent member of the Jewish community of Liverpool and devoted much of his time and wealth to those charities and social improvements which have so distinguished the opulent men of his race in England.

—The fright of the good people of Victoria and their piteous appeals for a gunbant are becoming really painful. Perhaps if a model were sent up from the marine arsenal it might calm them just a

—Our daily calleagues are just at present engag-ed in a lively mud-throwing contest. It is not a physically daugerous occupation, to be sure, but in view of the season and the threatened cholera invasion, it would penhaps he much better for them to combine and do a little toward getting the 'immd" out of the streets—particularly in the Saude district. -Our daily colleagues are just at present engag-

-The medical police report for the nine months ending 30th September last is far from agreeable enoug 300 september has a fir from agreeous reading. According to an extract published in the Jornal of the 26th nlt., the following medico-legal examinations were made by the police doctors in this city during that period: 74 antopsies, 36 cases of rape, 71 beggars, 109 insanity, 588 light wounds, 80 grave womals, and 1 mortal wound. It is certainly far from a moderate record.

extrainly lar from a moderate recorn.

—A German ate 100 much amer-kraut and suffered the penalities. The doctor called in 10 attend hum, with cholera in his mind, decided that the sick man had cholerina and telegraphs the health authorities to this effect. The man had a tremendous budgeston and nothing else. This all occurred on the 237 at 1 Casendura, near our city. Sanitary cordons were established, railway waggons were dishintected and there was, in fact, a little sheal for a white.

The for a white.

A hoy was whipped in one of the city schools the often day, and was then taken around to the offices of the hally papers by his father to have the marks exhibited. The indignation shown was almost memirfullable. Had a share been flogged to death, however, no one but the abolitions would have taken the slightest appre of it. Since then the paid columns if the Yarad have been filled with an acrimumous discussion of the affair, and a police investigation has been held.

—The government has instructed the assistant inspector-general of the burean of "ipublic lands and colorization," under date of the 24th ult, to prepare a book containing all needful information about the country for the use of immigrants. The book is to be published in various languages, and will be used in the propagoida which the government is preparing for in Europe. Publishly there is no man in linear less prepared for this important inspector above referred in.

—The following referred in. -The government has instructed the assistant

-The following extracts as published in an English paper will prove of interest: "The Giornale English paper will prove of interest: "The Giornale d'Agriculture e Commercue for Angust reports the discovery in West Africa of a new variety of coffee plant, whose herry appears greatly to resemble that of Arabia in appearance and flavour. If grows, however, not on a shrub, but on a tree hearly 7 feet high, which therelaps rapidly and yields un abundant crop. Arrangements are already being made far introducing its enlivation in favorable localities." This is the enflee plant Sr. Smt'Anna Nery was after when he declared the enflee gatherers elimbed the trees to collect the fruit. Sr. Nery was only a year or so in advance of the action of nature, and it seems quite possible that one may be able to sit under his coffee trea mithere brow the refreshing drink, just like the partiards.

#### ENGLISH GOSPEL SERVICES.

ENGLISH GONFEL SERVICES.

A week's special services will be held, D.V., act he Methodist.
Episcopal Church, Lorgo do Cattele, commending on Mun
day, rish Dec at 7 yo, present the mental of mental
for the mutual ground of the commentary of the com

REV F. YOUNG REV J. M. KYLE REV I I. KENSEIN REV H. C. TUCKER REV E. H. SIDER

N R Further notice will be given in duly papers

### COMMERCIAL

Bank rate of exchange on Lombu In-day. 22 ½ d.

Freeen value of the Bazilian mil res (haper). 824 is gold on dn u. U. S.

com at \$1,80 per £1, stg. 44 50 cts.

Value of \$1.00 [\$4,80 per £1, stg. 10 Hazilian currency [pater]. 22,27

Value of £1, stelling , ... 107/82

## EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

November 23.—Rates at the banks were unchanged viz 21 % on Londom, 435 on Parist and 1589—539 on Hamborg at 90 odly; 282 00—281 to all New York at sight. The narket was quiet with commercial sterling quoted 21 1916, 20 miles 21 10 and commercial factors at 31 November 22—10 hand commercial factors at 31 November 23—10 hand commercial factors at 31 November 23—10 hand to the six of t

November 30.—The market opened very strong and rates were advanced at the banks to 32 on Loudon, 433 on Paris, and 536 on Hamburg at 901/8; 28-80 on New York at sight. There was a very first business doing in bank step-ling at 21 1316 in the morning and at 22, later in the day, and in commercial at 22 11/6; 29%, 29/39 and 29%, and in commercial at 211/6; 29%, 29/39 and 29%, and in least 11/6 and 21%. Sovereign closed with buyers at 11/800, sallers at 11/8200.

December 1.—Rates were again advanced at the banks in the aftenoon to 22% on Hamburg at 901/8; 28/60—38/90 on New York at 31/81.

The narket was active bank sterling on bankers apried at 22%, 21/39 46 20%, 22 31/6 and 22%, and hank foracts in small sums at 230—432. In commercial sterling business was reported at 29%, 22 31/6, 22%, 22 31/6 and 22%, and frauces at 18/200.

December 3.—The bankers are freely drawing on banks at 22% and connercial sterling is offering at 22%, but find no money under 22%. Maree market very light and importes generally supposed to be more than supplied with exchange for the present.

-Rumor has it that there has been a "corner" in sover-

eign.

—On the sighthit the Bauco Rinal e-Hypothecario opened the subscription has for shares in the common that is to state the subscription has for shares in the common that is to state the subscription of the subscription o

Mecario and will have a capital of 500,0005. Its purpose is to assets shop-keepers and smaller dealers in inferi runse is to assets shop-keepers and smaller dealers in inferi runse and the same of t

#### DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegiam to New York

and freight by steamer	do Good and, per to kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 1st, per to kilos expenses		Exthange on London, private	State of the market	Sales for United States, pags	do Santos	Receipts yesterday, bags	Stock this morning, bags	
12 gl16 c	4.950	131/4 6	5,400	50 c & 500	221/6 d	firm	38.000	1 4,000	12,000	370,000	Nov 24
12 9116	4.950	131/2	5,400	50 C & 500	2210	firm	24,000	17,000	14,000	533.000	Nov. 25
12 9116	4.950	13%	5,400	30 € 8 500	221/4	firm	10,000	16,000	15,000	330,000	Nov. 26
12 9/16	4.950	131/2	5.400	500 8 300	221/8	farm	7,000	14.000	9,000	325,000	Nov. 27
pilò ei	4.950	131/2	5.400	50 € 8 500	221/6	him	1	x4.000	27,000	329,000	Nov. 29
12 916	+ 950	131/2	5.400	50 c & 500	221/2	firm t	2,500	17,000	14,000	337.000	Nov. 30
12%	5,000	13 13/16	5.500	50 C & 500	12	brin	` 1	14,000	14,000	318,000	Dec. 1
12 13116	5,000	13%	5,500	50 C & 500	2238	man	. (	30,000	19,000	331,000	Dec. 3

REEKLY SUMMARY.	
	Nov. 27th
or United States during the week	116,000 hags
er clearances do (1)	16,000
nces for Europe and Elsewhere	50 C. & 500
is by sleamer	
sall	

210,000 bags
2,000 11
30,000 11
_

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

Extracted from "The Statist" and "Railway News" of november 6th.

Government Stocks

	Government Stocks.	
	863 414 peret. Loan	l
	865 5 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	ı
	871 5 11 11 11 100	
	875 5 ,, , ,	
	879 41/2 93-95	ı
	1883 4½ ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	l
	886 5 96—97	1
	Railways.	ı
١,	haid	ļ
ľ	20 Alagois, Lim. 7 per ci gnarantee 1412-1512	ŀ
١.	.00 do ileb. 6 ,, 107-109	ı
1	20 Bahia a S Francisco 7 per ct. gnar 19-191/2	1
	20 Brazilian Great Southern 16-17	١
ı	20 ., Imp. Cent. Bahia 1934-204	l
١.	100 do deb. 6 per cl 110-112	1
l	100 Campos & Carangoladeb. 51/2 per et 104-106	ı
L	20 Conde d'En, Lim. 7 per ct. gnar 15-16	1
t	100 do deb. 5½ per et 100-102	l
ı	100 D. Thereza Christina deb. 5½ per cent 93-95	1
ı	20 do 7 per cl. guar 11-12	1
1	20 Great Western of Brazil 7 per ct. grar 171/2-181/2	1
1	100 do 6 per ct. deb. stock 115-117	Į
ı	20 tmp. Braz. Natal & Nova Cruz 61/2-71/2	ı
l	100 do scrip 5½ per c1 89—92	ł
I	20 Minus & Rio Lim. 7 per ct. gnar, 221/2-23	1
ı	100 ilo deh, 6 per ct 107-100	1
1	100 Mogyana deb. 5 per ct	ì
	100 Porto Alegie & Nova Hamhingo deb. 6% 91-95	1
l	100 Recife a S. Francisco 7 per ci. gnar 96-99	١
ł	100 do deb. 5½ per ct — 20 S Paulo 7 per ct. guar	1
1		1
1		1
١		1
1	100 do do 2nd series 105—107 20 South Brazilian	١.
1	100 da 6 per ct. lired	
1	100 West. S. Paulo deb. 7 per cl	
. [	Miscellingons,	1
1	toid	
. [	15 Amazon Steam Navigation 8-9	
١	10 English Bank of Rio, Lim	
	10 London & Brazilian Bank, Lam 17-18	
	10 Cent. Biaz. Sugai Factories, Pref31/4	
1	25 Rio City Improvements26	
1	100 do deh. 5 per. c1 105	
Į	2 Braz, sheet trainways, Lim	
	10 Braz. Submarine Tel 1074-111/	В
	100 do bomis 5 per cent 103-106	
۲.	15 West & Brass Tel Lim 654-676	
	71/2 'dii prefer 45%—4%	
1	7½ do defer	
ı	100 1lo deb 1\ 6 percent. 104-107	
	100 Ilo do B do 101—103	
	10 London, Plat, & Brazil Tel. Lim 21/2-3	
	100 do 6 per cent. deb,	
	14 Daniel Committee	
	10 Pará do	
	100 S. John del Rey gold mine	
	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.	

#### SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

	N	ovember 23.	i
	38	Six per cent. apolices	2000
	19	Five per cent. do	
	1	Gold Loan, 18:	
	50	Banco do Brazil 270	
	33	Banco Commercial 235	
	15	Banco do Commercio 227	
	6а	deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$ 185	
	80		00
	10	Jardim Botanico tramway 138	
	150	hyp notes Banco Predial 691/2	%
		Vovember 24	
	35	Six per cent. apolices, 1,005	000
	1,200\$	do	
	400	Sovereigns 11	
	50	Banco do Brazil 270	
	50	Banco C. Real de S. Paulo 70	
	20	deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$ 185	
	14	" Gião Parti R R. 7º/	
	42	,, S. Isahel do Rio Preto R.R. 200\$ 192	
	20	, Sorocabana R.R. 100\$ 661/4	
	2	Fidelidade Insce 230	
	40	hyp. notes Hanco C. Real do Brazil (6%) 78	90
	1	November 25.	
	21	Six per cent. apolices	000
		do	000
	5,000\$	do	
	103		
	176	Jardim Botanico tramway	000
		November 26.	
	19	Six per cent. apolices 1,007	000
ļ	7	do	
	267	Five per cent. do	000
	20	Banco do Commercio 227	000

20	Banco do Commercio	227	000
50	deb. Leopoldina R R. 200\$	184	500
30	,, do	185	000
33	hyp, notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [690]	79	90
N	lovember 27.		
8	Six per cent apolices	1,008	000
ī	do	1,010	000
10	Five per cent. do	1,000	000
3	do do	1,005	000
16	Carangola R R. w/subs	130	000
50	Brazilaira de Navezação	350 6434	000
33	deb. Arroio dos Raios coal	85	0,
50 16	S. José d'El Rey gold	212	000
16	hyp. notes Banco Predial	691/4	. 05
	••		
- 2	November 29. Six per eent, apolices	1 010	nno
2	Six per eent, apolices	2,310	

16	hyp. notes banco recommendation	Н
1	Tovember 29.	
2	Six per eent, apolices 1,010 000	ľ
9	do	
r 68	do	
600\$	do1,619 200	
235	Five per cent do	
40	Banco Commercial a series 51 000	
100	Banco Rural	ĺ
50		
44 54	han notes Banco C. Real do Brazil	1
	[gold 50e] 2 series 88 000 do 1 series 89 500	1
87	,, ad di : senevision -, y	

N	lovember 30.	
7	Six per cent. apolices 1,010 000	9
18	do	)
10	Five per cent. do	
20 25	Hanco Commercial	•
40	do 2 series 51 000	
12	Integridade Insce	ï
20	Cantareira e Esgotos £50 490 000	•
1	December 1.	
70		
200	Leopoldina R. R	
001	do	Ä
130		5

#### MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, December 3rd, 1886. Exports.

Exports.

Coffee.—The business doing in our market has again been important and a good part of it has been for Europe. Holders have been extremely firm in their pretensions and brokers advanced quotations too re. per arroba on the agrid and again to the same extent on the goth tut. At the close we hear that the dispossible stock is not much over 190,000 togs, and that the firmness of delenses interferes with the execution of orders, although these are coming with increased limits. It must be confessed that Rio has "corneced" consuming markets and proposes to get all it possibly can out of them. The opinion seems to be that prices are likely to further advance, but great caution seems necessary, pending some certainty as to whether the stimulating advices from consuming markets are hased on a setual consumptive demand, or upon a speculative manipulation of the markets.

The sales as reported since our last have been:

90.5655 bags for the United States

90.400 ... Elsewhere

Elsewhere

No

Broke

I he	e clearances since our last issue have been:	
U	Inited States:	bags.
	25 Baltimore Amer hk Auty	13,534
	26 do 11 Sevene	6,112
	27 Ilo Amer lug E. A. Sanchez	4,000
	27 New York Amer bk Crescent	12,000
	27 do Br str Ptolemy	20,045
	20 do Amer bk Gamatiel	12,000
	29 New Orleans Nor bk Nonz	4,500
	Europe:	
ov.	25 Hamburg Germ str Vulparaiso	12,186
	26 Havre Fr sir Ville de Maranhant	3,158
	27 London Br str Halley	18,865
	30 do , Tagus'	9,514
	Elsewhere !	
ov.	24 River Plate Fr str Congn	1,702
	26 Put Natal Br bk Roanoke	3,000
	10 River Plate Br str Tagus	1,270
	River Plate.	
Re	ceipts for the past ten days have averaged 12,3	81 bags

Receipts for the past ten days have averaged 12,301 base per day, against 13,826 bags for the preceding eight days.

The daily average in November was:

		12.657 hags	
	against	16,148 ,, in 1885	
	- 11	12,346 ,, ,, 1884	
	11	12,209 ,, ,, 1883	
	- 11	20,022 ,, ,, 1882	
	10	12,154 1881	
	9,	14,061 ,, ,, 1880	
ers'	motations	this morning were:	

	per 10 kilos.	per arroba
Washed	4 \$900 5 \$ 860	7\$200 8\$600
Superior	nominal	nominal
Good first	5 580 - 5 720	8 200 8 400
Regular first	5 450 - 5 520	8 000 - 8 100
Ordinary first	5 240 5 380	7 700 - 7 900
Good second	4 900 - 5 110	7 200 - 7 500
Ordinary second	4 560 — 4 77º noninal	6 700 - 7 000 nominal
Capitania		
Escolha	3 130 - 3 410	4 600 - 5 000
Stock was this morning	ng estimated to be	329,000 bags
hy one broker, and 332,00	so bags by another.	

olic property tare 33-fee 8	
Vessels locating and to loud,	bags
New York Amer str Advance	., 25,000
do Br str Bessell,	12,000
do Nor bk Nor	13,000
	13,000
	15,000
	7,000
New Orleans Br str Plate	10.000
New Orleans Br sir Piato	4,000
Gibraltar f.o. Nor bk Enxinas	4,000
do " Zens	4,000
Lisbon f o. Swed bg Amamia	4,000
London Br str Doric	2,500
do Russ sir Moskita	• 3,700
Hamburg Ger str Timea	8,500
do Paranagua	0,500
J- Hamburg	.,, 500
Mediterranean Ital sir Nord America	r3,000
Trieste Br str Ashbrooke	13,000
Thesic in sit anatomic and	***
Mossel Bay Dan bg Drouning Louise .	.,, 4,000
Cape Town )	2,500
East London Nor lng Jerbuen	5,000
Port Elizabeth Br lug Lucy March	salt hides
Channel f. o. Nor bg Vacrenger	· · · sait illues
* loading at lazaretto.	

. C. C .- Die during five months

Total clearances of Coffee f	iom Rio di years.	uring five n	nonths
DESTINATION	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85
United States	Bags.	Bags.	Bags,
New York	698 498	773 073 200 070	775 912 258 755 —
Richmond		138810	25 883 7 000 112 542
New Orleans	107 181 32 923	33 073	35 500
Total Europa	953 301	1,151 026	1,215 592
Channel f. o	60 782 50 601	3 900 65 781 64 047	17 737 69 870
North of Europe & Bahic England	199 628 135 225 1 430	230 561 58 999 10 103	224 290 110 696 12 464
Lisbon t. o	147 703	755 212 559	7 290 1 335 101 219
Total	612 549		634 901
Cape of Good Hope River Plate & West Coast	42 427 30 027	32 400 24 027	48 700 26 649
Total	72 434		
United States Europe	953 301 612 549 72 454		634 901
Totals	1,638 304	1,854 158	1,925 842

Total	clearances						<b>1</b> 1	months
	1 tst	anı	2rv-20	th No	vemb	er.		

DESTINATION	1886	1885	1884
United States.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	1,422 353	1,617 940	1,4:8 033
Baltimore	312 754	418 943	430 923
Hampton Roads f.o			24 072
Richmond	-		4 683
Charleston	5 000	_	_
Savannah.	5 652	16 780	37 797
Mobile	- 1		10 500
New Orleans	221 66g	260 257	191 112
Galveston	46 123	70 123	47 000
Port Eads f.o	- 1	7 476	
St. Thomas f. o	- 1	- "	5 000
Total EUROPK.	2,013 551	2,391 528	2,169 120
Channel I. o	34 583	25 537	7 000
Havre	88 572	103 914	45 576
Antwert	64 382	118 970	
North of Europe & Baltic	397 753	372 506	
England	167 756	93 491	167 387
Bordeaux	7 293	13 000	#15 87f
Lisbon I. o	- "	-	27 544
Portugal	1 287	2 182	2 810
Mediterranean	257 237	390 677	332 872
Total	928 863	1,120 417	1,022 698
Elsewhere			
Cape of Good Hope	65 414	72 200	от бос
River Plate & West Coast	56 863	51 841	53 976
m . 1	-		
Total	122 277	124 131	145 576
United States	2,013 551	2,391 528	2,169 120
Europe	928 863	1,120 417	
Elsewhere	122 277	124 131	145 576
Totals			

	A II			A 7	RI	S A	DE :	JA I	VE		0.		OFFEE
Freight per steame:	Exchange on London	no Good znd. do	Cond and	promo price Ordinary cor person	Stock	inments		Elsewhere	Cape	Europe.	Care C. States		
	i	:	-			9	500	. :	:	:	:	Dags	
50c & 500	10	7,250	75,000	3/0,000	openie.	1 2006 *	- Jan-	3 4 4 6	1	12,808	37,709	11.776	Nov. 23
500 & 500	10	7,250	14/00	333,000		الموادية ا	200	ŀ	1	26,705	24,351	13,725	Nov 24
500 & 50°	22 116	7,250	7,700	331,000	43,740	119/4	1 10	3	î	7,462	10,112	15,524	Nov. 25
50c & 5%	22 1/16	7,250	7,700	320,000	, 329	14,203	; ;		I	7,150	7,053	9,125	Nov. 20
500 & 5%	22 116	7,250	7.700	320,000	20,160	22,570	1	ı		8,300	14,270	•6,915	Nov 27
ı	ł	ı	1	0000,015	1	1	ı	1		1	1	9,488	Nov 28
50c & 50g	221/6	7,250	7,700	338.000	13,934	5,918	797	ı		3,521	2,100	13,8 6	Nov 29
500 & 5°p	22 3l16	7,350	7,800	319,000	16,693	27.333	1,956	J	27011	25,277	ı	14.303	Nov. 30
!	1	1	1	1	341.957	438,521	14,501	3,000	/outco.	155.267	265,753	379,703	Since 1st Nov.
50c & 506	22 5 16	7,350	7,800	325,000	ł	6,163	1,246	ı	7.917	-	1	12,426	Dec 1
ı	ı	ı	ı	332,000	ı	1	1	ı	ļ		1	6,688	Dec. 2
	ı	1	ı	J	1,702,914	1,856,577	92,752	37,600	718, 185		1,008,040	1,986,740	Totals since 1st July

\* a days.

#### Imports.

Imports.

Brokers report a very fair amount of business doing, and pices are generally maintained. Receipts of Flour are very small, and stock is still further reduced, but these have been considerable salest making from second lands and prices show little change. Of pine we have received a earge of Pich, one of Spruce, one of Swedish and three shipments of White Kerosene has again been in large supply and the quantity known to be alloat is still very considerable. Land continues latt, although we have had no receipts, and Rosin shows no improvement. Both Indian com and Bran are higher and very firm. A carge of Colfish has arrived at Sacus, and the possibility of a part, or the whole, of it coming upon our narket, already fully supplied, makes quotations somewhat nominal.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been :

from Difficu attace.			
Codorus	2,000	brls.	
Silver Spring	750	11	
Mt Vernon	739	15	
Western brands	730	,,	
	4 220	brie	

4,230 Drs.

Sales since our last report have been about 6,200 brls, and stock in first hands is estimated to be 4,000 brls, all American Brokers report the market firm at the following quotations:

Trieste,	17\$50018\$000
Richmond 1st	17 500-18 000
do and	16 750-17 000
Baltimore 1st	17 250-17 750
do 211d	t6 500-17 000
Western & Int.	16 500-17 500
Chili	nominal
River Plate	nominal
New Zealand	nominal

Receipts in Movember were :

27,089 bils. American
against 29,607 bils, of all sorts in the same month las

Prich Prine.—Receipts are 387,197 feet per Campsir. Gan, which are on order. The market is reported firm at unchanged quotations, viz: 385000 per doz. Last month receipts were only this one cargo, against ml in November 1885.

White Pine -Receipts have been:

White Pine —Receipts have been:
243,36 feep ter James A. Revland from New York
79,373 "George Preat and do John
350,454 "Ohio
The first was weld at about 105 to per from St. John
and cuder, the lithid is reported sold on private terms.
Brokers now quote lots at 105 to per food, market that Receips in November were 38/6/13 feet, against 413,148 feet in
the same month last year.

the same month last year.

Spruce Prine.—The Arbutus from St. John brings

1993/37 feet which are model. The cargo per Brusil referred to in our last was sold at 20\$500 per daren and

brokers quote the market week is 20\$500—35000. Receipts

last month were 360,074 feet, against nil in November, 1885

Swedish Pine.—Receipts are 764 dor. per Norfrom Westerwick, reported to be on order - Brokers now quote the market finn art. 397000 for red and 3385000—345000 for white leak, per dor. Receipts in November were 6,343 dor. against leals, per doz. Receipts in Novemb 2,152 doz in the same month 1885.

Anys ow in the same manner toss.

Kerosen — Receipts are to,000 cases per James d.

Bolland, 18,470 cases per J. W. Dressen and 17,500 cases per

George Freat from New York. The market is still very flat
and we may quote at olboid \$\$\frac{8}{3}\times - \frac{1}{3}\times \times \text{const.}\$ Receipts

law month were 69,250 cases, against 41,855 cases in November

lab year.

Lard -There have been no receipts and brokers quote he market normally unchanged at 350 is per lb., flat. Re-eipts last month were 2,200 kegs, against 10,650 packages for ie same month last year

ROSIN —Receipts ail, but the market shows no improvement and brokers continue quotations of 48000-880.0 per d, as to quality and weight. Receipts in November were 425 bits., against 505 bits. in November, 1885.

Turpentine.- No receipts In November last we eccived 350 cases, against 325 cases for the same month last

Indian Corn. - No receipts of foreign. Brokers dvance quotations to 4\$700—\$000 per bag, market firm, ast month receipts were 11,261 bags, against 7.899 bags in November, 1885.

Brain.—No receipts and the market very firm at 4\$000— f400 per bag. Our receipts in November were 2,125 bags, gainst 1,945 bags in the same month last year.

Coeffish.—Receipts have been; 130 cases per Paramagnal all 800 cases per Pijaca from Europe. We may still quote, tretail: Canadian, tulis and cases, 188000—248000 and forwegian 208-00—228-00. Last month our receipts were:

an 204000—224000. La 4,438 tubs Canadian 307 cases do 1,260 ,, Norwegian

6,005 packages ainst 4,106 ,, in November, 1885.

Hny.—Receipts nil and holders are very firm in their emands. We may quote at about 130-13378, per kilo. Recipts last month were 5,321 bales, of all sizes, against 4,035 les in the same month last y

Coal = Receipts since our last report are 1,186 tons per Noel from (

from Cardiff 1,186 tons per Norl
1,050 , Apolline Emilie
1,748 , Frunc Ruperl
1,775 , Lorenzo
1,491 , Lennie
506 , Heldos
1,611 , Argasy fri
1,099 , Helene fre do
do
1,611 ,, Argary from Newport
1,699 , Hicken from Newport
1,699 , Hicken from Hartlepool
Il to deslers and companies. Receipts in November were
9,024 tons, all British, against against 4,190 tons of all sorts
whe same month last year.
Cern ent. —Receipts nil, and brokers continue quotations
68300 — 9800 per cask for British, 6\$000 — 6\$200 for
erman and p\$-00—p\$ yoo for French.
Last month receipts were:
5,824 casks British
8,172 , German
1,500 , French
15,496 casks

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 23. 11FF-Br bk Novl; 827 1011s; Blois; 52 ds; coal to Wil-Sons & Co. ILHA DE MAIO...Port bk Alice; 997 tons; Azevedo; 32 ds; salt to Braga, Boa & Co. NOV. 25.

CARDIFF-Fr bk Apolline Emilie; 1050 tons; Ezan: 55 ds: coal to D. Pedro II railway. NOV. 27.

NEW YORK—Amer bk James A. Borland; 637 tons; Davis; 58 ds; sundries to order.

STOCKHOLM via WRSTERWICK—Nor bk Nor; 330 tons; Decasen; 118 ds; pine to C. W. Gross & Co

Oporto-Port bk Arcelina; 176 tons; Monteiro; 37 ds; sundies to José Antonio Gonçalves Santos,

NOV 28.

Sr. Joun-Br bg Ohio; 348 tons; Crauford; 52 ds; pine to order. CARDIFF—Br bk Prince Ruperl; 1168 tons; O'Malley; 56 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co Br ship Lorenzo; 1179 tons; Williamson; 35 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

Newfort—Br lik Argasy; to61 tons; Croigan; 41 ds; coal to D. Pedro H railway.

Ovorro—Port bk Minho; 292 tons; Samiento; 60 ds; studies; to Costa Santos & Co.

PORTO ALEGER-Ger lug Germania; 179 tons; Kuehl; 24 ds: coal to master NOV. 30.

NEW YORK—Amer bk George Treat; 607 tons; Treat; 72 ds; sundries to Phipps Brotheris & Co.

St. Jonx—Bi bg Arbutus; 395 tons; Dakin; 52 ds; pine to order.

CARDITF-Br bk Lennie; 989 tons; Swanson; 55 ds; coal to Glanmorgan Coal Co.

Nor bk Heldos; 354 tons; Pollaksen; 57 ils, coal to RTLEPOOL—Nor bk Helene; 970 tons; Gjertsol; 61 ds: coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

PRNSACOLA-Br bk Campsie Glen, 490 tons; Webster; 98 ds. pine to order.

DECEMBER 1.

New YORK—Amer lug J W. Dresser; 572 tons; Parker; 56 ds, sundries to Monteiro, Hime & Co BOA VISTA, CAPR DE VERDS-Nor bk Kong Carl; 504 tons: Kundsen; 22 ds, salt to Ferreira Pinto & Co.

## DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS

Pernameuco—Br bk Douglas; 500 tons; Crosbo; ballast Macao—Br bk Frenchny; 324 tons; Smith; do. Paraxagga'—Nor bg KJortan; 327 tons; Andresen; su dries.

Victoria-Noi bk Kongsbyrd; 267 tons, Terjesen; do NOV. 21

New York---Nor bk Snefrid; 410 tons: Samuelsen; coffee LAGUNA, Mexico...Ger bg Bertha; 299 tons; Wolters; ballast, ANTONINA...Br bk Murfel; 543 tons; Ball, d). NO11, 21.

BALTIMORE .-- Amer bk Amer 675 tons: Penfield, coffee PENSACOLA-Br bk Zinn; 943 tons; Lloyd: hallast

New York---Amer bk Crescent; 613 tons; Gibbs; cofiee. Валтимокь---Amering E. A. Sanches; 475 tons; Fooks; do NOV. 29

PORT NATAL—Br ble Rosmoke; 325 tons; Dowey; coffee. BARBADOES—Br ship Prince Lucien; 1573 tons, Cleoque baliast

Liventooi...Br bg Reaper; 137 tons; Godfrey; ballasi

NEW YORK--Amer bk Gamaliel; 546 tons; Crockett coffee Baltimore---Amer bk Seeene; 522 tons; Segerman do New Obleans---Nor bk Nora; 211 tons, Ouregaard; do. DEC 2

Sr. Thomas-Ger bk Argo; 677 tons; Willins; ballast. Banta--Port bg Luzitano; 188 tons; Pinto; sundies.

-The master of a steamer arrived at Victoria, reports have ing seen at sea on the 25th or 26th ult. (the date is not clear) in Lat. 20° 03′ 30′ S. and Long. 30° 35′ 43″ W. Greenwich, a large ship on tire. Want of coal prevented his approaching the vessel.

ST THOMAS.—Dan bk Thereze ballast BARBANDES.—Ger lug Beethoven do.

The following charters are reported since our last issue;
Amer bls Mary Huisbranck, coffee to New York, £600; Nor bls Prince Victor, do. do £600; Dan lg. Droming Lenier,
c. file to Cape Town, £300 or £350, or to Mossel Bay \$\_\$150\$
or £400; Nor lug Febbum, coffee to Port Elizabeth, £353; Get Ing Berbarow and Dan lk Thereas, coffee for transhipment at the lazaretto to the Ital. six Nord America £100 and £150
six and Swed by Amanda, colfee to Eban Lo., 301 and Dan schr Express; gene casp to Bio Carade do Sul, £3008; Ger lug Card Mars, coffee form Victoria to Falmouth £10, 302; Nor lik Maris, Pernambaco £10, cotton to Liserposi \$\$46\$ and sugar ballast, 175 in full; Br bk William Wright, cotton, Maceió and Liverpool, \$\$46\$, Nor lik Ginton, matte from \$\$1\$ ranches do Sul to River Plate, \$\$4\$ real.
Frightin-steamer:
New York
New York
New York
New York
New York
Soc per bag
New Orleans
Soc do Handoug
Harres
Soc do Handoug
Harres
Soc 66 so do Marselles
Marselles
Soc so do Genoa.
Soc 66 so do fines.

351 do 60 fcs do

	Anna Maria	Danumore	23 Oct
	Anna Maria	Liverpool	•
	Albemarle	Cardiff	
	Alves	Baltimore Operto	8 Nov
	A oner Rayton	Baltimore	31 Oct
	Agnes Barton	Newport	••
	Annie Reed	Rosario	8 Oct
	Alice	Baltimore	3 Nov
	Alice	Liverpool	
	Christine	Hamburg	14 Sept
	Campanero	Hamburg	15 Oct
	Charilé		24 Oct
1	Caledonia	Bonlogne	20 Oct
ı	Charles C.		
	Charles Cox	Brunswick	
	Crown Prince	Cardift	18 Oct
	Chowan Celeste Burrill	Baltimore	30 Sept
	Celeste Burrill	Cardiff	26 Oct
	Daven	Paspebiac	7 Oct.
	Daisy  David Stewart	New York	31 Oct.
	David Stewarl	Baltimore	24 Sept
	Dagny	Cardiff	
1	Dois Amigos	Lisbon	18 Oct.
1	Dominion	Cardiff	
ı	Dundale	Cardiff	
ì	Dunslaffnage, Eikunassund	Cardiff	27 Oct.
Į	Eikunassund	Shields	8 Nov.
1	Elverhoi	Newcastle	27 Oct. 8 Nov. 17 Sept.
1	Electra	Perce	
į	Flash Light	London	
ı	Felicia Folkmang F. J. Merriman	Rosario	
ł	Folkvang	Marseilles	28 Oct.
Į	F. J. Merriman	Satilla River	16 July
ĺ	Ferda	Satilla River	,,
I	Ferda	Newcastle	23 Sept.
į	Glenowen	Liverpool	*3 ochr
ĺ	Giendin	Rosario	25 Oct.
ı	Glen Grant	Cardiff	25 Oct.
١	Haddon Hall	Antwerp Rosario Brunswick	
ı	Heros	Brunewick	
l	Jane Harrey	Newcastle Baltimore	
ı	Julia Kollins	Baltimore	
l	Yours Rein	Boston Marseilles Richmond	15 Oct.
ŀ	Yokn R. Stanhope	Richmond	28 Sept. 28 Oct
	7. G. Fichte	Hamburg St. John's Cardiff Pensacola Cardiff Newcastle	28 Oct
	Lauretta	St. John's	26 Oct.
	Longfellow	Pensacola	20 001.
	Laszie Burritt	Cardiff	
	Leonor	Rumanick	23 Oct.
	Moonbeam	Binnswick St. Simon's	23 Oct.
	Monne	Sydney Cardift New York Cardiff	***
	Marianainha	New York	26 Oct 10 Sept.
	Mora	Cardeff	
	Mary Lester	Glasgow Cardiff Cardiff	25 Sept.
	May ton Luther	Cardiff	
	Medusa	Swansea Cardiff	7 Nov.
	Vanakhar	Cardiff	7 Nov. 29 Oct. 22 Oct. 15 Oct.
	Ned White	Swansea New York	15 Oct
	Noentia	Oporto	.,
	Nancy Smith	Oporto New York Baltimore	••
	George Gibrey. Glowwen Glowen	Raltimore	25 Oct.
	Ocean	Marseilles	
	Ocean. Otta Parthia Permier Mackenzie Petra Petra Priscipi Rossigno, Rant	Baltimore Marseilles Rosario Cardiff	21 Oct.
	Premier Mackensie	Richmond	18 Oct.
	Petra	Leith Leith	23 Sept, 25 Sept 21 Oct.
	Priorier	l eith	25 Sept
	Rossigno	Baltimore Cardiff Oporto Memel	21 Oct.
	Ranl	Oporto	
	Rauma	Memel	10 July
ì	Rapide.	Leith Newcastle Baltimore Cardiff	7 Oct
	Severn	Baltimore	
	Spandrak	Cardill	7 Nov.
Ì	Sunbeam	Caspe	
	Rasifina Rauma Rauma Rasifina Rasifina Rasifina Sumedi	Cardiff Gaspe Gaspe Cardiff Rossijo	28 Oct.
•	Stement	Rosario	, v C
,	Shawmut	Cardiff Baltimore	18 Sept. 8 Oct.
	Stadacona	Rosario	
3	Tei reira	Newport Proposite	8 Nov. 29 Sept. 12 Oct. 8 Nov.
ļ	Ulrika	London	12 Oct
ĺ	Ulrika	London Newcastle St. John Maseilles	8 Nov.
j	Unda	M. John Mascilles	
j	Vasco da Gama	Uportu	
	ille de Bruxelles	Cauliff	
ĺ,	Willie	Auto etc.	27 Oct.
ĺ	Yamoyden	Biunswick Antwerp Bahimore	30 Sept.
	Solveig Stement Solvemat Solvemat Solvemat Solvemat Solvenat Solveide Graphod Urrkin Urrkin Urrkin Urrkin Urrkin Urrkin Urrkin Urrkin Tasse dia Gamm Tille de Bruscelles Grasse Tille de Bruscelles Tille de Brusc	Paspebiac Brunswick	
•	suomna	Brunswick	21 Oct.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

23 Oct.

Ada Gray..... Baltimore

#### TRRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHEREREDA	CONSIGNED TO		
24 24 24 25 25 25 26 27 27 28 28 28 28 20	Ashbrooke Bi Paranaguá Gr Berlin Gi Longo Fr Halley Br Proteimy Br Cavour Br Advance Amer Valpaniso Gr V de Marlinn Fr Tagus Bi Malvinas Or Moskina Russ John Elder ib Tijuca Gr Chatham Br Aurora Bi Bessel Bi	Hantburg" 25d Breinen* 21d Bordeaux* 185/d Sint s 23h Liverpool* 28d P. Alegre* tod New York* 46d Sautos 175/dh	Walter, H. & C. E. Johnston & C. E. Johnston & C. E. Johnston & C. E. Johnston & C. do do do Walson Sons & C. E. Johnston & C. Royal Mail Sonta I & C. In distess Wilson Sons & C. E. Johnston & C. Forton, M. W. Sonton, M. W. Norton, M. W. Norton, M. W. Norton, M. W. & C. For Coals Norton of Mr. W.		

### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Nov. 21	Paraguai Ital	Ilha Grande	Ballast
	Borghese Br	River Plate	Same cargo
25	Congo Fr	do	Sundries
26	Berlin Gr	Santos	do
26	Paranagná Gr	do	do
26	Ashbrooke Br	do	do
27	Valparaiso Gr	Hamburg*	do
27	V de Maran'm Fr	Havre*	do
27	Canning Br	Porto Alegre*	do
28	Halley Br	1.ondon	do
28	Comte d'Eu Fr	Santos	do
	Ptolemy Br	New York	Coffee
	Tijuca tir	Santos	Sundries
	Tagus Br	River Plate	do
	Aurora Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast

Calling at intermediate ports

			ТН		RIO NEWS.	NOTAL N	OND			-
FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 3rd, 1886.	RMISSION	CIRCULATIO	N _ I		ERNMENT AND PROVIDENCE OF THE PROVIDE OF THE PROVIDENCE OF THE PROVIDENCE OF THE PROVIDENCE OF THE PROVIDENCE OF THE PRO	INTEREST	NOMINAL VA	LA	ST SALE	LAST QUOTATIONS
NAME Z WHERE YEAR SHARE	339,675,100\$000 50,000,000 000	336,003,100\$	ooo { Apoi		Jan . July	5 %	1,000\$0 200—8 500—1,0	000 1,	013\$000 00.5 °/o 000 000 100 °/o	7,000\$000—1,005 000
	2,158,400 000 199,600 000 30,000,000 000	1,997,200 119,600 20,658,100	no de no de cos Gold		866. Apr., Oct. 879 Jan., Apr., July, Oct. 10 de Janeno. Jan., July	, 0, .	1,000 0 1,000 0 1,000 0	100	300\$000	1,300 000
American bk M. Hasbronck bk Adelaide	51,885,000 000 10,212,100 000	42,683,000 t			HURACHURAL NOTES	l l	200-5	00 1	or °/6	102 %
bk Edm Phinney 736 13 New York F. Clemente & C		1,870,700\$0 1,507,100 0 3,280,000 0	DOD Brazi	do Real do	Paulo   Paul	5 °70 6 °70 5 °70 6 °70 6 °70	100\$0 100 0 £11,	00	00 % 79 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>0</sub> 89\$500	78 %—79 °u 86 500— 90 000
bk Jas. A Berland bk George Treat lng J. W. Dresser 572 Dec. 1 New York New York Monitative & C Monteiro, H. & C		4,625,9-0 0 5,744,100 0	200 200 Pred	do S.	may, noviment		100 0	900 89	63 °/o	86 %— 67 %—69 %
British bk Inheritance					DEBENTURES AND	SHARES		LAST	GABOING	
sp Pr. Amadeo 1881 Nov. 7; Newport Notion, W & C bk Wm Wright 7:18 7 Newport Minas & Rio R R bk A. Sutherland 11:3 9 Liverpool. Gas Co.	CAPITAL	SHARES	VALUE	PAID I'F	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	SALE	лы'т	PAID	LAST QUOTATIONS
sp Pr. Umberto. 1400. 9 Cardiff Mess Martunes bk Chanderuager 61, 200 feb. Thek Sing. 266 bk Thek Sing. 288 ts Gov. Wilmot. 101 200 (Cardiff Norton, M'w & C et al. 101 (Cardiff Wilson Sons & C			2004	All	Auxiliar	11,671\$368	200\$000	94000	July 1886	—200\$000 —268 000
10	13,000,000 165	,500 All ,000 All ,000 30,000 ,000 All	200 200 200	A11 A11 8o	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	6,364,564 974 1,160,965 516	205 000 235 000 80 000	9 000	July 1886 July 1886 July 1886	
	12,000,000 60 20,000,000 100	0,000 30,000 0,000 12,500 0,000 All	200 200 200	A II 60 70	Commercio	900,000 000 66,077 727 80,966 539	227 000 50 000 70 000 41 000	3 800 3 800	July 1886 July 1886	
bk Campsic Glen 490 39 Pensacola , F. Clemente & C	£ 1,000,000 50 6,000,000 30	0,000 All	£ 20 200	£ 10 All	Auxilia Huazi Commercial do Rio de Janeiro. do de S. Paulo. Commercio. Commercio. Celtica Real do Brazil. do de S. Paulo. Dekredere. Eaglish Bank Industriale Mercantil London and Brazilian, Limited. Mercantil de Sautos.	. £ 190,000 900,000 000 £ 250,000	197 000	10 S 6 000 8 S	May 1886 July 1886 April 1886	_
bk Lennie 989 30 Cardiff, Glenmorgan C Co	1,000,000 5 4,000,000 20	000 All	200 200 200 200	All All All	Predial	2,958,118 569	270 000 65 000 335 000	6 000 10 000	July 1886 Jau. 1883 July 1886 Oct. 1886	
bg Dron. Louise. 268 Nov. 4 Westerwick C. Hecksher & C. bk Mena. 199 7 Hambing & R. Riechers & C. R. Kiechers & C. a. 2 Macán E. G. Ferreira & C.	1,000,000	0,000 All 0,000 All	200	40 20	Umilo de Credito	42,753 790	90 000	7 300	Oct. 1886	=
bk Therese 41) 10 Gelle C W Gross & C	1,300,000 1,000,000	0,000 20,000	200 200 200	- All	Bragantina do Campos and Carangola.	14.642 300	184 000 130 000 165 000	7 "/o 8 "/o 2½ °/o 6½ °/o	Nov. 1886 Nov. 1886 Nov. 1886	
sp Bern, Bravo. 1021 Nov. 6 Newport D Pedro II R R bk Apol. Emilie. 1050 25 Cardaff D Pedro II R R German Ing Beetloveu 248 Oct 22 Cadiz. V Loue, M. & C	1,000,000 8	3,000 All	200 200 200 200	All All All	Espirito Santo e Caravellas, and Navigation	9,777 149	26 000 	3 000	July 1886 July 1886	
bk Ferdinand 686 Nov. 1 Liverpool. In distinss sp Julius 968 9 [Hambing To order bk Elise Both 319 9 London Walter, H. & C	400,000 8,735,800 11,264,200 56	7,500 1,926 	200 200 200	A11	Juiz de Fóra to Piañ. do debenures. Leopoldura do and series.	170,027 740	180 000 140 000 - 185 000	3 000 300 6½ 1/0	July 1886 July 1886 Oct. 1886	
lug Gert Max 294 10 Rossum Sonzal, A. & C. lug Germanna 179 28 P. Alegie. Fo master Aborneghin	15,398,400 £ 193 600 8,800,000 40		£ 50	All	do debentures. do do Macali é e Campo	122,000 000	560 000 90 000 80 00	4 000	Oct. 1886 Jan. 1886 July 1886	555 000
sp P1. Victor 1717 o Newport D, Pedro H R. R by Engus 242 T Lisbon V Leone, M. & C	3,071,000	2,500	250 200 200 200	All	do debentures. do do Macalié e Campos debentures. do do debentures. do debentures.	167,258 166	283 500 202 000 180 000	7 0/0 8 0/0	Oct. 1886 Oct. 1886 July 1886 Oct. 1886	
bk Sylvia 121 9 Cardiff Hamilton & Faro	1,200,000 (	0,000 10,000	200 200 200	All -All	Oeste de Minas	20,050 563	180 000 184 000 220 000 20 000	5 000 7 % 9 000	July 1886	=
bk Victor 630 9.1 do Sal Ferrena Philit & C bk Nor 582 to Cardiff A. Hagteaves bk Columba 588 to Cardiff A. Hagteaves	1,922,000	= =	100		do subsidiary, do debentures do do Ramal Bananaleuse.		97 % 198 000	6½ 0/0 7 0/0	July 1886 Oct. 1886	
Ing Jerbuen	370,000	4.050 All 9.000 6.984	200 100 200 200	All	do debentines.		90 °/ <sub>0</sub> 188 000 192 000	9 °/a 7 000 7 °/a 6 °/a 812 °/a	July 1886 May 1884 Aug. 1886 July 1886	
Dr Gordon 757	£ 140,000 1,000,000	5,375 43,000	200 200 200		Santo Antonio de Padua debeut'es	_	490 000 202 000 145 000 155 000	814 7,	July 1886 Sept. 1886	263 000
hk Honewood 117.1 11 Partill Hamilton & Farn bg Ryhao 28.2 13 Wisby Heeksher & C bk Arctic 26x3 15 Unrisania C Hecksher & C bk Hermanos 378 16 Warkworth E Johnston & bk Marie 441 221 de Maoj L (avalho & C	7,200,000	0,000 23,591	200		S Paulo e Rio de Janeiro do with subsid do subsidiary Sorocabana		24 000 74 000 601/2 0/0	6 "/ <sub>0</sub>	Jun. 1886	67 "!"
bk Cato. 470 22 Cardiff. J F Alves & C bk Nor 330 27 Snackholm, C. W Gross & C bk Heklos 154 30 Cardiff. J C Pacheco & C	2,000,000 £ 320,000 800,000	 4,000 All	£ 50 200	_ 	Surcabana, do debenures do do do União Valenciana, PRAMWANS	34,600 000	515 000 80 000 250 000	6 "/a 6 "/a 6½ "/a	Jun, 1886 Feb. 1884 Oct 1886	
Portuguese	463,000 840,700	7,000 AB	200 500 100	A11 -	Carris Urbanos do debentures do do	69,614 678	495 000 107 1/n 138 000	5 500 6 % 7 % 3 500	July 1886 July 1886 Oct. 1866	-138 000
December 2015   Sep. 8   Openio   To master		2,500 All	200 200 200	All All 	do de Jadim Batanica.  Nttheroby.  do debentues.  Pernambuco.  do debentues.	71,489 549	181 000 204 000 120 000	7 500 8 1/0 6 000	July 1886	=
	1,200,000 (1,200,000 (2)	6,000 All 6,000 500 0,000 All	200 200 200 200	All All	do debentures	40,000 noo 477.939 554	91 0/1 00 000 282 000 105 000	7 % 4 000 15 000 8 000	July 1886	275 000-281 000
bk Arcelina 17h 27 Oporto J. A. G. Santos bk Minho 292 28 Oporto Costa, Santos & C. Swedish 151 Nov. 10 Pernamb'co L. Carvalho & C.	2,500,000 45	-,500 VII	200	All All	S. Paulo e. S. Amaro debentines. Villa Irabel	12,018 230 £ 60,775	210 000 80 000	3 500 6 sh	Det. 1886	_
bk Axel. 359 18 Swansea. Fo order bg Dygve. 240 24 Copenhago L Carvalho & C bg Amanda 242 22 Soderhann L Carvalho & C	1,000,0003 20	0,000 16,000	200 100 200	All All	Razileia de Navegação.  Ferry debentures. Nacional de Navegação. do 2nd series.	1,550,299 778 210,510 595	99 "lo 196 000	9 000 10 000	Oct. 1886 Oct. 1886	178 000-190 000
Foreign Markets	\$30,000	1,000 2,500	200	-,111	Paulista	49,715 960	60 000 215 000	7 500 7 000 8½ %	May 1886 July 1886 July 1886	40 000
CLIZON.	300,000 600,000	3,000 1,853	200	711	do debentines S João da Barra e Campos INSURANCE Alliança	12,500 000 44,641 050	31 000 550 000	2 000 34 000		
But for all that Coffee is our staple still. Against an estimate of 175,000 cwts, we have shipped as much as 223,003 cwts, a very material increase indeed, though it is the smallest crop the island has given for many years. The	3,000,000 4,000,000	3,000 All 0,000 10,000 3,000 4,000	1,000 200 1,000	20	Argos Flominense Confinga Indelidade	300,000 000 200,000 000 200,000 000 199,000 000	70 000 230 000 216 000	4 000 15 000 16 000	July 1886 July 1886 July 1886	-70 000
and the steady decline nonceable in our shinments of coffee	2,500,000 20 1,000,000 20 8,000,000 8	2,500 MI 0,000 injado 8,000 juun	1,000 	100 20 100 20	Guantia Geri Imaguidade Nova Permanente	316,000 000 17,975 003	185 000 27 500	4 000 12 500 2 000 5 000	July 1886 luly 1886 luly 1886 July 1886	
is alone evidence of its general decadence as much as its gradual superession by tea and other products. We have leard it said that in two year's time the whole coffee crop of Dimbula, Dikoya, and Maskeliya will not aggregate much the second feat of the second feat.	5,000,000 2	0,000 10,000 5,000 12,500 f,000 3,750	200 200 200	70 AH	Previdente  CINTRAL SUGAR FACTORIIS  Agnicola de Campos  do delemnies		96 "/0	9 10	Feb. 1886	·
Dinbina, Dikoya, and Maskenya will not aggregate fortal more than 2,000 cwts. But rapid as is the extension of lea, we do not think this prediction is likely to be fulfilled, for we know of many a nee inthe field of coffee in those districts which is likely to yield reministative crops for some time to	133,800	1,500 1,450	\$00 200 200	All -	Vracaly		150 000		Dec. 1886	=
which is likely to yield reininerative crops for some time to come, and, now that the price of coffee is rising again, and will we hope soon reach its old proportions, there will be great inducement to give whatever coffee is left on estates	250,000 250,000	1,500	#00 100  200	- All	do debentures Lorena do debentures Praccicaba do debentures		***	8 %	Oct. 1886 July 1886	· =
greater case and attention that has hitherto been come. Should coffee continue to rise in price, proprietors in Uva. where facilities for the transport of the many materials re-	300,000	5,000 All	200	- A11	Porto Fuliz. do debestures. Porto Real. do debestures.	23,975 567	85 %	836 %	April 1886 July 1886	
think twice before they consent to uproof the frees which	290,000 800,000	All	200 200 200 200	162 1/4 -All	Purezado debentures		206 000	81/2 °/0 81/2 °/0	Aug. 1886 Oct. 1886 Nov. 1886	1
though Uva may continue for years yet which lead disease undoubtedly loosening its hold over the trees, and with increased earn given to culturation to give hare gross of		4,000 All	20d 200	All	Quissamā do debeniures Rio Branco GAS COMPANIPS Nitherohy GAS COMPANIPS		180 000	4 5	Nov. 1886	
coffee, even though the arreage under tea in the province is increased, the so-called Kandy-side districts—that is, those to the north and west of Niwara Eliya—can nevel hope again to give anything like the crops of the past. Leaf	F11,000,000	7,500 All 2,000 All	F 500	All All	Societé du Gas		651/2 0/0	8 0/0	Nov. 1886	64 % - 66 %
again to give anything like the crops of the past. Leaf disease may decline in intensity throughout the island, as we undoubtedly think it will, for the simple reason that there is less and less every year for it to feed on.—Times of Ceylon, Ore, will	1,200,000 1,176,100 500,000 200,000	= =	200 — —	100	Arroto dos Ratos (coat) do debentures S. José d'El Rey (gold). do debentures	=	85 %	3 0/0	April 1886	=
oct 5m	1,600,000	8,000 All 5,000 All	200	All	Alliança  Brazil Industrial  do debeniums	11,932 300	210 000 210 000	8 000 8 %	July 1886 July 1886 July 1886	-206 900
From 1st October, 1885, to 30th Sept., 1886.	465,000	5,000 All	200 200 200	All	Carioca do debenhires Configura Industrial	=	195 000	_	Sept. 1886	三
COUNTRIES CW1. lb. UW1. United Kingdom 173,410 6,977,831 11,463	100,000			All	Páo Grande do debentures Rink do debentures		206 000 220 000 92 %	7 96	Oct. 1886	
Marseilles 2,482 1,119 1,413 Genna Venice	172,000 600,000 250,000	3,000 All	100	- All	do debentures	: =	225 000 par 206 000	7 1/10	Oct. 1886	=
Havre	1,000,000	6,000 All	500	200	do debentures	. =	210 000	8 0%	lan. 188.	=
Amsterdam	£ 200,000 800,000	4,000 All	£ 50	All All	Cantagens Flammense	. 14,379 070 20,000 000	490 000 212 000 120 000 100 000	8 000	Jan. 1886	
India and Eastward.   6,206   17,151   44	1,000,000	5,000 18,000	200 200 200	All	Pocas de D Pedro II		192 000	2 300	July 188	
Total exports from 1st Oct 1886, 223,603, 7,170,379 13,347	220,000	2,500 All 4,400 All 75,000 All 9,920 All	50	AB All All All	(Horia market. Industrial Fluminense (kiosques)	180,315 250 180,040 000 8,822 241	52 000 190 000 115 000	2 000	Oct. 188	
1005, 10 3010 Nept 1000. 225,093. 17776.684 6,758 do. 1884 do. 1885. 314,811 3,796,684 6,758 do. 1883 do 1884. 313,941 2,762,339 9,853 do. 1882 do. 1883. 760,053 1,522,882 3,588 — Chamber of Commence Price Current	2,000,000	9,920 All 10,000 9,137		All	União Telephonica	3,017 -3.	79 90		Ang. 188	-
- Chamber of Commerce Price Current										

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